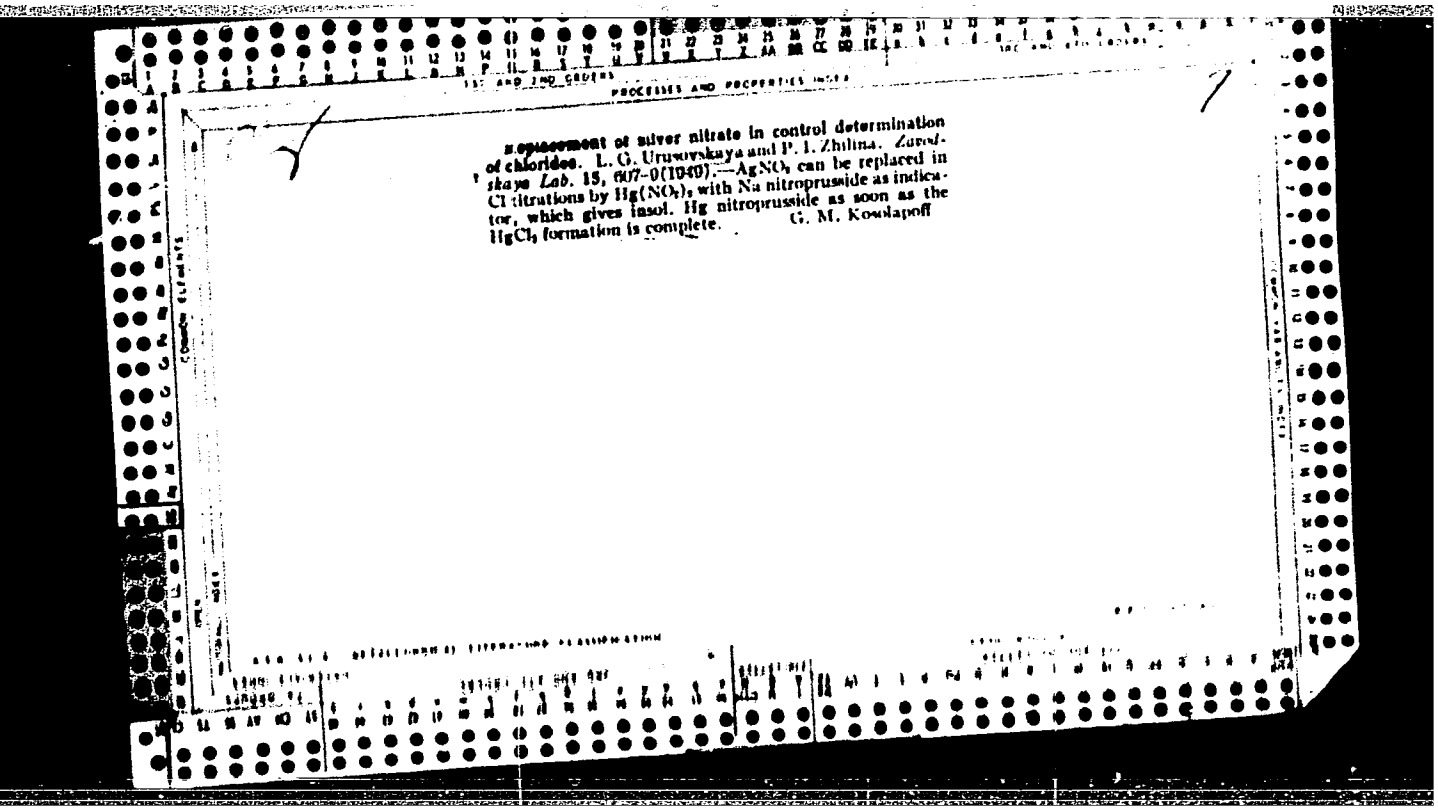
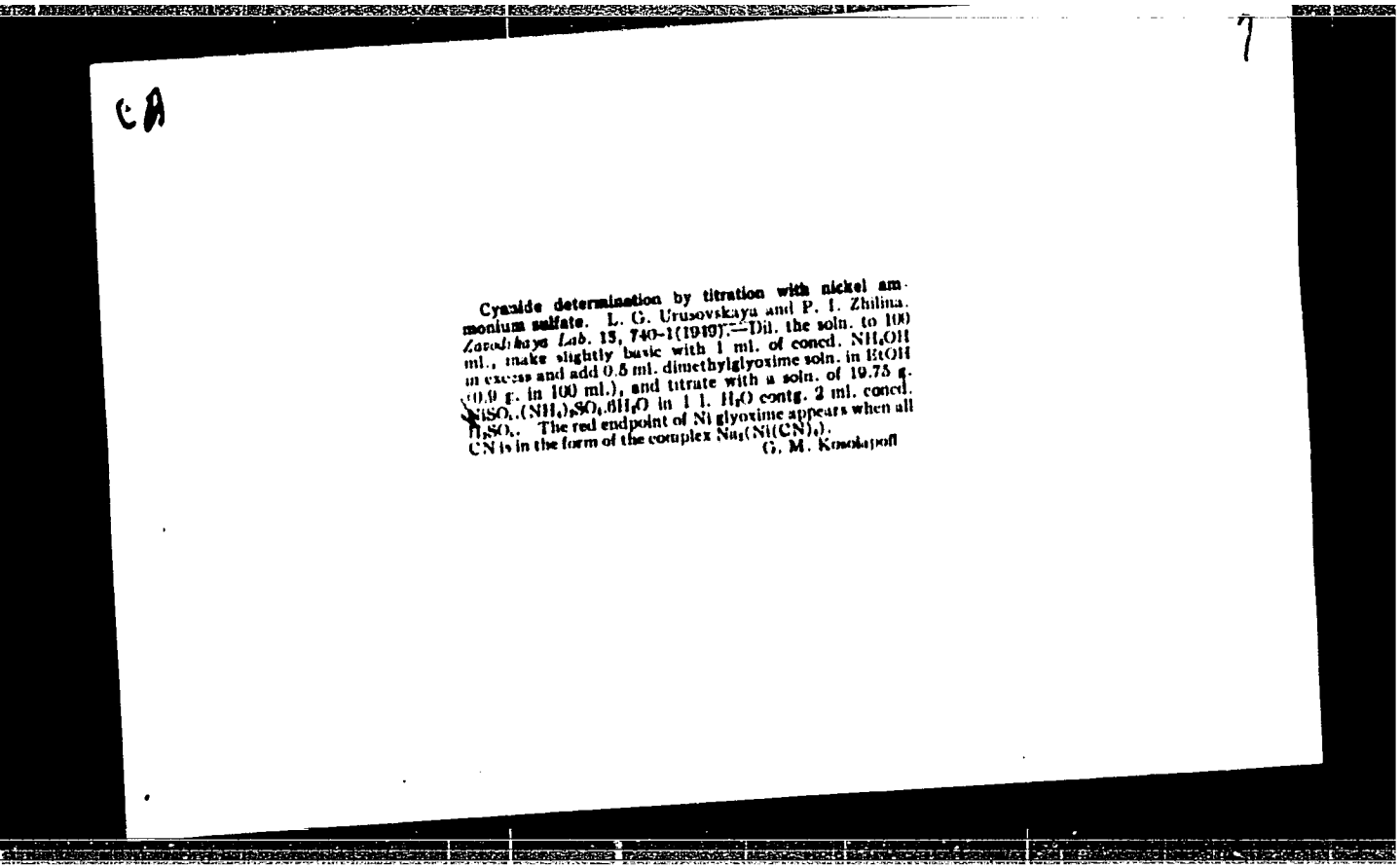


replacement of silver nitrate in control determination of chlorides. L. G. Uruwvskaya and P. I. Zhilina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 607-9(1949).—$AgNO_3$ can be replaced in Cl titrations by $Hg(NO_3)_2$ with Na nitroprusside as indicator, which gives insol. Hg nitroprusside as soon as the $HgCl_2$ formation is complete. G. M. Kosolapoff

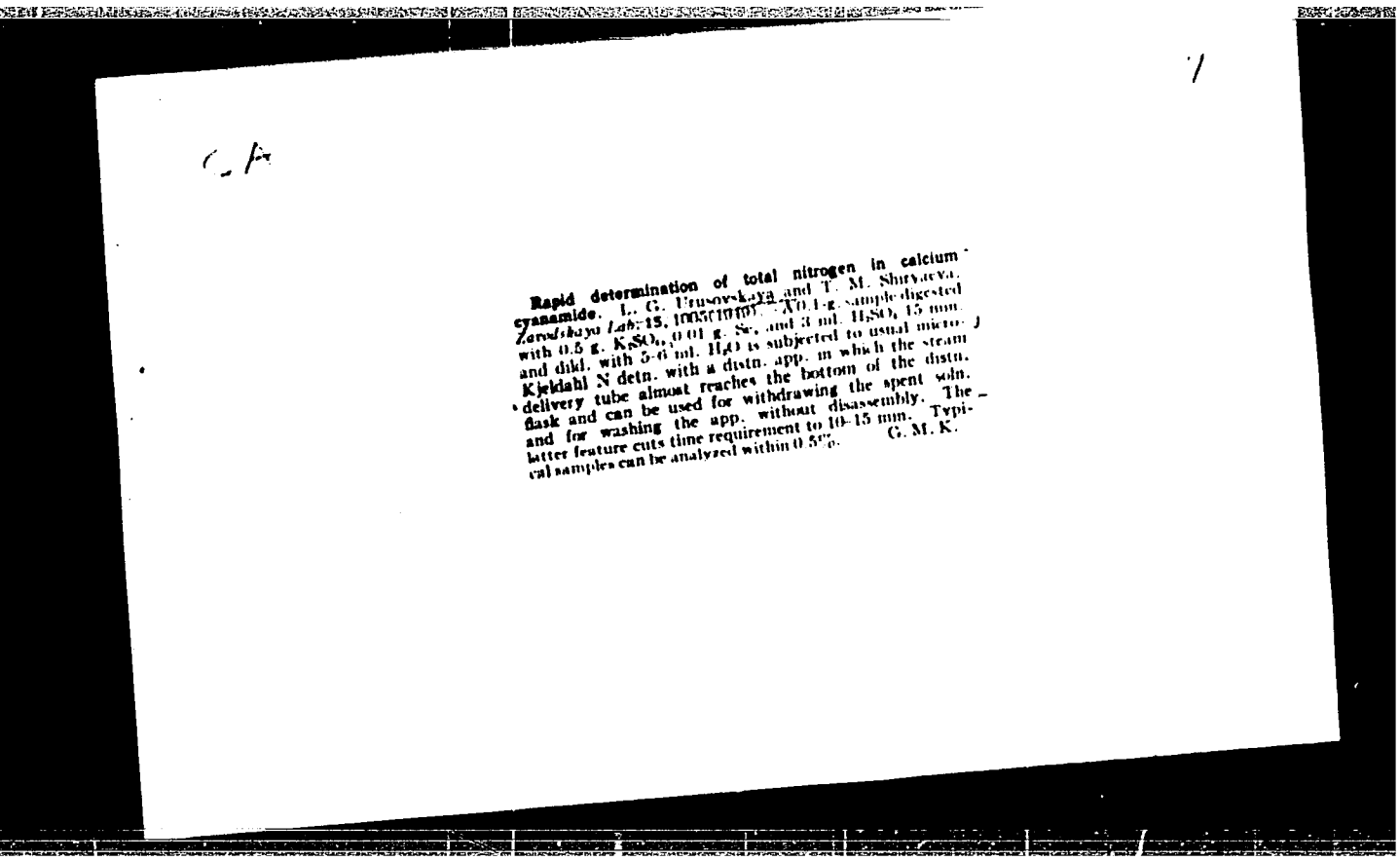


CA

7

Cyanide determination by titration with nickel ammonium sulfate. L. G. Urusovskaya and P. I. Zhilina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 13, 740-1(1949).—Dil. the soln. to 100 ml., make slightly basic with 1 ml. of concd. NH_4OH in excess and add 0.5 ml. dimethylglyoxime soln. in EtOH (0.9 g. in 100 ml.), and titrate with a soln. of 19.75 g. $NiSO_4.(NH_4)_2SO_4.6H_2O$ in 1 l. H_2O contg. 2 ml. concd. H_2SO_4. The red endpoint of Ni glyoxime appears when all CN is in the form of the complex $Na_2Ni(CN)_4$.

G. M. Kosolapoff



Rapid determination of total nitrogen in calcium cyanamide. L. G. Urusovskaya and T. M. Shirvaeva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 1005(1949).—To 0.1-g. sample digested with 0.5 g. K_2SO_4, 0.01 g. Se, and 3 ml. H_2SO_4 15 min. and dild. with 5–6 ml. H_2O is subjected to usual micro-Kjeldahl N detn. with a distn. app. in which the steam delivery tube almost reaches the bottom of the distn. flask and can be used for withdrawing the spent soln. and for washing the app. without disassembly. The latter feature cuts time requirement to 10–15 min. Typical samples can be analyzed within 0.5%. G. M. K.

S/072/60/000/009/006/007
B021/B058

AUTHOR: Urusovskaya, L. N.

TITLE: The Possibility of Determining the Crystallizability of Glass on the Basis of Its Composition

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, No. 9, pp. 31-35

TEXT: The paper by L. I. Demkina, P. V. Bukantova, and L. N. Gerbych nikova dealt with calculating the composition of low-crystallizing glasses. Some rules were discovered in this connection which enable one to predict the crystallizability of acid silica glasses on the basis of their composition. The results of the definition and development of these investigations are explained in the paper under review. Glasses of the ternary system K_2O-Na_2O-SiO_2 were chosen for the investigations. Crown-, light barium crown-, crown flint- and light flint glass types are obtained by introducing a fourth component B_2O_3, PbO, BaO, ZnO, CaO. The method by L. I. Demkina was used for the projection of four-component glasses on the equilibrium diagram of the ternary system K_2O-Na_2O-SiO_2. Two values

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served as main parameters of the projection: the ratio between the content of potassium oxide and sodium oxide in the glass (K_2O/Na_2O) and the excess ΔSiO_2 of silica related to glass with balanced composition. The crystallizability is shown in Fig. 1, as well as the primary crystallization phase of glasses of the ternary system K_2O-Na_2O-SiO_2 with the phase boundary after a period of 24 hours. The cristobalite forming in the tridymite field merges into tridymite, which conforms with Ostwald's law. The position of projections in the equilibrium diagram of the system K_2O-Na_2O-SiO_2 and the highest degree of crystallization in 24 hours are shown in Figs. 2-5 for four-component glasses with 10 mole% ZnO, 5 mole% PbO, 5 mole% CaO and 5 mole% B_2O_3. A reduction of the crystallizability with a reduction of the silica content and a substitution of sodium oxide by potassium oxide can be observed in this case, as well as in glasses of the ternary system. The equilibrium diagrams of the systems K_2O-ZnO-SiO_2, K_2O-PbO-SiO_2, Na_2O-PbO-SiO_2, Na_2O-CaO-SiO_2

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fluoride glass with n_D 1.6 were used. The refractive index was measured by N. Ye. Truskova with Pulfrich's refractometer. The content of fluorine and boric anhydride in the glass and of fluorine in the sublimate was determined. N. V. Korolev carried out a microspectral analysis of the glass sublimate of LF9 glass. Heat-treatment of LF9 glass at 1300°C for 1 - 8 hrs has shown that volatilization ($mg/cm^2 \cdot hr$) decreased with time. The increase in the refractive index is proportional to the loss of fluorine. The loss of 1% F increases n_D by an average of $47 \cdot 10^{-4}$. The

Card 1/2

Volatility of fluoro-titanic flints

loss in weight of the glass, however, is twice as high as the loss of fluorine. On the basis of the microspectral analysis of the sublimates of LF9 glass, the components of the glass which volatilize together with the fluorine were determined. On the basis of the atomic concentrations in the sublimate: F : K : Si : Ti : Al : B = 1.0 : 0.33 : 0.079 : 0.027 : 0.035 : 0.045, and assuming that all the elements volatilize in the form of fluorides, the sublimate contains: 52.0% KF, 22.3% SiF, 9.1% TiF, 8.0% AlF_3, 8.3% BF_3, and 0.3% F. Therefore, during the melting of the fluoro-titanic flints, the fluorides of several elements contained in the glass volatilize, the ratio of fluorides depending on the glass composition. This was proved by determining the losses ΔF and ΔBO_2 on glass specimens of different compositions (Table). There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

Legend to Table: [illegible]

S/080/60/033/009/019/021/XX
A003/A001

AUTHOR: Urusovskaya, L.N.

TITLE: The Refractive Index and the Density of Sodium-Potassium Silicate Glasses

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 9, pp. 1992-1995

TEXT: It is known that glasses containing potassium oxide and sodium oxide have a higher chemical resistance than glasses containing only one of the two substances mentioned. This "effect of two alkalis" is observed also with regard to electric conductivity, hardness, etc. The manifestation of this effect in the refractive index and the density of glasses is investigated here. Glasses of the ternary system K_2O-Na_2O-SiO_2 were used in the experiments with a constant SiO_2 content and varying percentages of potassium and sodium oxides. The refractive index was measured with an ИРФ-25 (IRF-25) refractometer or with a goniometer. The results of the measurements are shown in a table. With an increase of the relative sodium oxide content the refractive index and the density first increase and then decrease. The conclusion was drawn that the effect of two alkalis manifests itself by a change of 1-2 units of the third

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S/080/60/033/009/019/021/XX
A003/A001

The Refractive Index and the Density of Sodium-Potassium Silicate Glasses

digit after the decimal point for np and by 1-2 units of the second digit after the decimal point for the density. The measurements were made by N.Ye. Truskova and T.A. Strugova. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 6 references: 2 Soviet, 3 English, 1 French.

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1960

Card 2/2

L 39685-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m) GD-2/WH

ACC NR: AP6009531 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0060/0060

INVENTOR: Demkina, L. I.; Urusovskaya, L.N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Optical glass. Class 32, No. 179441

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 60

TOPIC TAGS: optic glass, light refraction, light dispersion

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for optical glass containing B_2O_3 and Al_2O_3. To obtain glass with refraction of 1.56--1.64, a coefficient of dispersion of 38--32, and relative partial dispersion in the blue part of the spectrum of 0.630 - 0.645, it should contain the following components (wt %): B_2O_3 not more than 7; Al_2O_3 not more than 1; and, in addition, $Al(PO_3)_3$ 40--55; Bi_2O_3 not more than 10; KF 5-12, PbO not more than 7; NaF 15--25; WO_3 not more than 3; TiO_3 5--15. [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Dec61/

Card 1/1 UDC: 666.112.92;666.221.4

URUSOVSKIY, I. A.

"Sound Scattering at a Sinusoidal Surface wth an Impedance Varying Berlodically Along the Surface."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Acoustical Conf., Moscow, 26 May - 4 June 58.

24(1) SOV/46-5-3-13/32

AUTHOR: Urusovskiy, I.A.

TITLE: Scattering of Sound on a Non-Uniform Sinusoidal Surface with Normal Acoustic Admittance (Rasseyaniye zvuka na neodnorodnoy poverkhnosti sinusoidal'noy formy kharakterizuyushchoysya normal'noy akusticheskoy provodimost'yu)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 355-362 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author solves approximately the problem of scattering of sound by a fairly smooth sinusoidal surface with normal acoustic admittance. The exact integral equation which describes the field on the surface was solved approximately; the field above the surface was found from the field on the surface using Green's formula. The region of applicability of the solution obtained in this way does not depend on the properties of the incident acoustic field of a given frequency, for example the solution obtained for an incident plane is valid for all angles of incidence. The paper is entirely theoretical. Acknowledgment is

Card 1/2

Scattering of Sound on a Non-Uniform Sinusoidal Surface with Normal Acoustic Admittance

made to Yu.L. Gazaryan and G.D. Malyuzhinets for their advice. There are 1 figure and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva (Acoustics Institute, Ac.Sc. USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1958

84(1) SOV/40-5-3-30/32

AUTHOR: Brunovskiy, L.A.

TITLE: On Compensation of a Reactive Load on Harmonic Radiators (O kompensatsii reaktivnoy nagruzki garmonicheskikh izlucheteley)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 383-385 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Emission of high-intensity low-frequency sound is impeded by large reactive loads on electromechanical transducers: such loads are many times greater than the useful (active) load in the case of radiators of dimensions much smaller than the acoustic wavelength. These reactive loads are due to the inertia of the vibrating parts of the system and the "associated" mass of the radiator. The reactive load of a piston-type harmonic radiator may be compensated by using two identical pistons working with a phase difference of $\pi/2$ between them and able to interchange reactive energy by means of a mechanical transmission. Since the reactive energy can be regarded as the kinetic energy of the piston and "associated" masses, alternating in each piston at double the radiator frequency, a phase shift of $\pi/2$ ensures that the kinetic energies of the first and second pistons are always opposite in sign. Every quarter of a period the

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On Compensation of a Reactive Load on Harmonic Radiators

direction of the energy flow between the pistons is reversed. The work necessary to overcome the inertia of the piston and "associated" masses of one piston is drawn from the kinetic energy of the other piston. This interchange of their kinetic energies eliminates the reactive load on the prime mover. Since at low frequencies mechanical energy transfer is practically loss-less, the compensation proposed does not lead to additional energy expenditure.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy Institut AN SSSR, Moskva (Acoustics Institute, Ac. Sc. USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1959

Card 2/2

UNDOVSKIY, I.A.

Diffraction of waves on a periodic surface. Akust. zhur. [illegible]
336-340 '61.

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

UNDERKOVSKIY, I.A.

Diffraction of waves on a sinusoidal surface. Akust. zhur. 11 no.1:93-101 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

ACC NR: AP7000151 SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/66/012/004/0493/0494

AUTHOR: Urusovskiy, I. A.

ORG: Acoustical Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Excitation of surface waves

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 4, 1966, 493-494

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave, traveling wave interaction, electromagnetic wave reflection, acoustic wave, dielectric waveguide

ABSTRACT: The possibility of amplifying surface electromagnetic waves by mirrors was investigated. This investigation supplements the results of L. A. Vaynshteyn (Difraktsiya v otkrytykh rezonatorakh i otkrytykh volnovodakh s ploskimi zerkalami. Zh. tekhn. fiz., 1964, 34, 2, 139--204). It was found that amplification of excited surface waves in a plane dielectric surface was possible if the experimental arrangement provided a source between mirrors and the mirrors in direct contact with and perpendicular to the retarding surface. With such an arrangement, the expression for the reflection coefficient R of an impinging wave on the mirror surface was derived as

$$R = R_\infty\left\{1 - e^{-2\gamma(H-h)}\left[1+\frac{\gamma^2}{\beta^2}+\gamma h\left(s+\frac{\gamma^2}{\beta^2 s}\right)\right]^{-1}\right\},$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 534.231.1

ACC NR: AP7000151

where R_{∞} is the reflection coefficient for an infinitely large mirror, $\gamma = \sqrt{\kappa^2 - k^2}$, k - the wave number, 2h - thickness of surface layer; H - a function kr, r - the distance from the source, s - ratio of dielectric constant of surrounding medium to that of the surface layer. It is concluded that a similar analysis applies to three-dimensional problems. Orig. art. has: 4 equations.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2

URUSZON, A.M. [Uryson, A.M.]

Utilization of anthropological data in the light industry.
Szabvany kozl 16 no. 8:135-137 Ag '64.

ACC NR: AR6035130 SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/66/000/009/A032/A032

AUTHOR: Urutyan, R. L.

TITLE: Analyzer for measuring amplitude

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 9A223

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vychisl. tsentr AN ArmSSR i Yerevanusk. un-ta, vyp. 3, 1965, 81-87

TOPIC TAGS: photoelectron multiplier, pulse analyzer, photoelectric device, electronic radiation counter, radiation counter, analyzer

ABSTRACT: A brief description is given of an analyzer used to determine the amplitude of the spectrum of the output pulses of a photoelectron multiplier used in a photoscintillation counter for the registration of cosmic radiation. The analyzer is made with transistors and is based on the amplitude—time conversion principle. For the purpose of linearizing the capacitor discharge, the converter includes a transistor to match the emitter—base voltage and is but in a circuit with a grounded base. The current of this transistor's collector is practically

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.383.5

ACC NR: AR6035130

independent of a wide range of applied voltage. The out-put pulse of the converter is "monitored" by a high-frequency generator (0.5 Mc) and is directed into a binary scaler. The analyzer operates within an accuracy of $\sim$0.1—0.3 volts, has a time resolution of 500 μsec, and error of $\leq$ 1.5%, and uses 0.4 watts at 10 v. A bibliography of 3 titles is included. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 2/2

Sov/85-58-8-33/40

AUTHORS: Uruvayev, S.; Sharashkin, N. and Semenov, S. (Vladimir)

TITLE: Komsomol Members' Handiwork (Rukami Komsomol'tsev)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 8, p 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Komsomol members of the Vladimirskiy oblastnoy aeroklub (Vladimir Oblast Aeroclub) are said to have produced various technical displays and equipment for educational purposes.

Card 1/1

URUVAYEVA, G.D.; PENDYURINA, T.Ye.

Thermal analysis in the determination of the heat of dehydration of $4CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot Fe_2O_3$. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.11 Ser.khim.nauk.no.3: 26-29 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

PAVLICHENKO, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; URVACHEV, A.A., inzh.

Design of welded flanges of heat exchangers. Svar. proizv. no.3: 25-27 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Bryanskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (for Pavlichenko). 2. Lyudinovskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod (for Urvachev).

URVACHEV, F., Eng.

Hot water Supply

Installation supplying the factory with hot water. Mol. Arm. 13, No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

URVACHEV, P.

Agricultural Machinery

Using electric motors in agricultural production. Kolkh. proizv., 12, No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

URVACHEV, P. N.

"Investigation of Electrical Characteristics of Stationary Agricultural Machines with Electric Drive." 29 Apr '52.

Dissertation for the degree of Cand. Tech. Sci. at the All-Union Inst. for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture.

Official opponents were: Dr. Tech. Sci. Prof. N. A. Z Sazonov, Cand. Tech. Sci. Doc. G. I. Nazarov and Cand. Tech. Sci. V. S. Krasnov.

SOV/112-57-5-10418

8 (5)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 5, pp 124-125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Urvachev, P. N.

TITLE: Investigation of Electric Drives of Stationary Farm Machinery (Issledovaniye elektroprivodov statsionarnykh sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t elektrifik. s. kh., 1956, Vol 2, pp 29-69

ABSTRACT: Three groups of farm machines were investigated: (1) those having flat load curves, linear or rippled (flourmills, grain cleaners, and milkers); (2) those with large-tooth-type load curves (cake breakers, hammer breakers, root cutters, root washers, and grain thrashers); and (3) those with sharply fluctuating loads, whose load curves have large teeth and wide valleys (straw-and-silo cutters and crushers). The above groups constituted 47.5, 33.4, and 19.1% respectively of the total number of machines. Experimental and theoretical studies have revealed that: (1) most electric motors carry overloads no higher than 120-130%; motors on thrashers, circular saws, and some

Card 1/3

Investigation of Electric Drives of Staticnary Farm Machinery

other machines sometimes carry overloads up to 200%; (2) no-load started machines have starting torques under 50% of their rated torque; however, small-capacity outdoor machines have starting torques up to 100% and, on rare occasions, up to 200% (when starting new machines or after long outage periods); (3) about 86% of stationary farm-machine types have mechanical characteristics (M/M_n depending on n/n_n) for no-load starting, in the form of straight slanted lines; about 14% of the machines have characteristics in the form of parabolic segments; under-load mechanical characteristics of all machines can be represented by parabolas; (4) most stationary machines have a no-load acceleration period under 3 sec. However, thrashers and crushers have an acceleration period of 7 sec, and separators, of 22 sec. When loaded machines are started, the acceleration period may reach as high as 20-30 sec, which is dangerous for their motors. Tests have shown that all stationary farm machines can be driven by electric motors of one series. Most machines permit application of

BREMER, G.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GALDIN, M.V., inzh.; DEMIN, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZYABLOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAPLUNOV, M.M., inzh.; KASHEKOV, L.Ya., inzh.; KOROLEV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASNOV, V.S.; KULIK, M.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKAROV, A.P., inzh.; NOVIKOV, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NOSKOV, B.G., inzh.; OLENEV, V.A., kand.vet.nauk; OSTANKOV, V.P., inzh.; PERCHIKHIN, A.V., inzh.; POKHVALENSKIY, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SERAFIMOVICH, L.P., kand. tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; URYADNOV, P.M., kand. tekhn.nauk; FADEYEV, N.N., inzh.; FATEYEV, Ye.M.; KRYUKOV, V.L., red.; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on the mechanization of stock farming] Spravochnaia kniga po mekhanizatsii zhivotnovodstva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1957. 678 p. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Krasnov, Fateyev).
(Farm equipment) (Stock and stockbreeding)

URYACHEV, P.N.

ANDRIANOV, V.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; BERSENEV, Ye.Ye., inzh.; BYSTRITSKIY, D.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GREBENNIKOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRETSOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZUYEV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLIMOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOROLEV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULIK, M.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAZAROV, G.I., kand. tekhn.nauk; OLEYNIK, N.P., inzh.; OSETROV, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PODSOSOV, A.N., inzh.; POPOV, S.T., inzh.; PRISHCHEP, L.G., kand. tekhn.nauk; PCHELKIN, Yu.N., inzh.; RUBTSOV, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUNOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVINKOV, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAZONOV, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SERGEYEV, A.S., inzh.; SKVORTSOV, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYMINSKIY, Ye.V., inzh.; URYACHEV, P.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTURMAN, B.A., inzh.; SHCHUROV, S.V., kand.ekon.nauk; RUNOVA, L.M., inzh.; VOL'FOVSKAYA, D.N., red.; NIKITINA, V.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the use of electric power in agriculture] Spravochnik po primeneniiu elektorenergii v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 606 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Electricity in agriculture)

RAGIN, B.I.; URVALOV, V.A.

Destiny of a patent. Vest. sviazi 25 no.5:31 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

URVANOV, R. A.

Urvanov, R. A. "On the division of the Urals into forest-economy regions," Sbornik trudov po les. khoz-vu, Issue 1, 1947, p. 101-13, - Bibliog: 5 items.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, no. 18, 1949).

RYAKIN, Aleksandr Il'ich; URVANTSEV, Boris Aleksandrovich; KHRISANOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Load slinging] Stropovka gruzov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 163 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Hoisting machinery--Rigging) (Material handling)

URVANTSEV, G. (Tashkent)

Use of educational technological maps. Prof.-tekh.obr. 20 no.2:10-12 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Uzbekistan--Cotton growing--Study and teaching)

URVANTSEV, G.

We increase the productivity of educational work. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.7:22-23 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KISELEVICH, I.; URVANTSEV, G.

For the intelligent planning of instruction. Prof.-tekh. obr. 21 no.2:10 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. TSentral'nyy uchebno-metodicheskiy kabinet.

L'VOV, A.; KAGAN, Ye., prepodavatel'; URVANTSEV, G.

Training the mechanical ear of machine operators. Prof.-tekh. obr. 21 no.8;12-13 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Direktor Mogilevskogo sel'skogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.1, Belorusskaya SSR (for L'vov). 2. Starshiy inzh. laboratorii TSentral'nogo uchebno-metodicheskogo kabineta (for Urvantsev).

GOLDOVT, Yu.D.; URVANTSEV, I.F.; CHIKIN, O.I.; ZAYTSEVA, T., red. izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn. red.

[Medicinal preparations; brief annotations] Lekarstvennye preparaty; kratkie annotatsii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Pod red.I.F.Urvantseva. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1961. 442 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. White Russia. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniia.
(PHARMACOPOEIAS)

GOLDOVT, Yu.D.; URVANTSEV, I.F.; CHIKIN, O.I.; ZAYTSEVA, T., red. izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn. red.

[Drugs] Lekarstvennye preparaty. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Pod red. I.F.Urvantseva. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1963. 548 p. (MIRA 17:1)

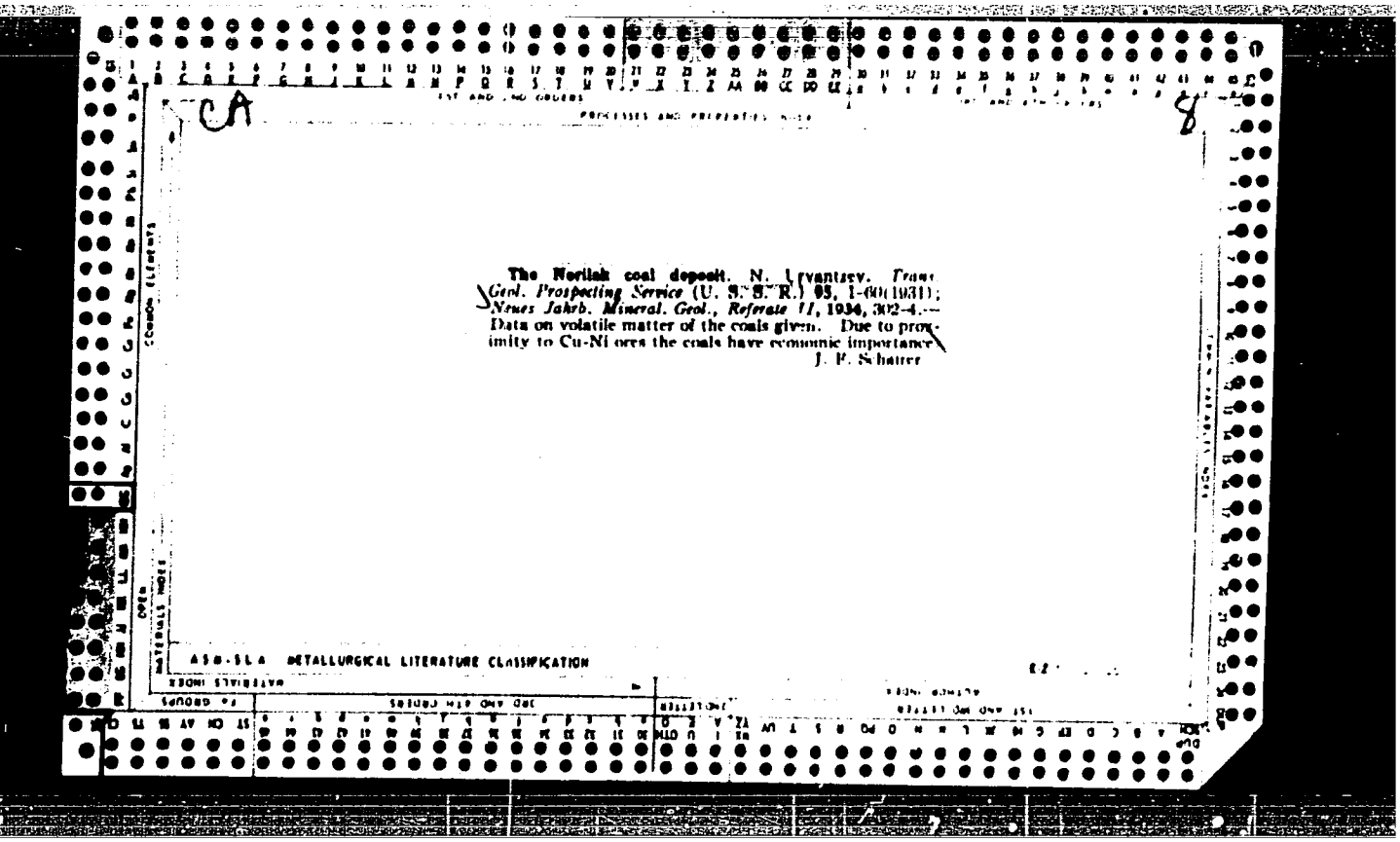
1. White Russia. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya.

URVANTSEV, I.F., (Minsk)

Development of pharmacy in White Russia. Apt. delo 13 no.5:
7-9 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

GOLDOVT, Yu.D.; URVANTSEV, I.F.; CHUKIN, O.I.

[Medicinal preparations] Lekarstvennye preparaty. Izd.4., dop. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964. 607 p.
(MIRA 17:12)



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J. F. Schairer

A38-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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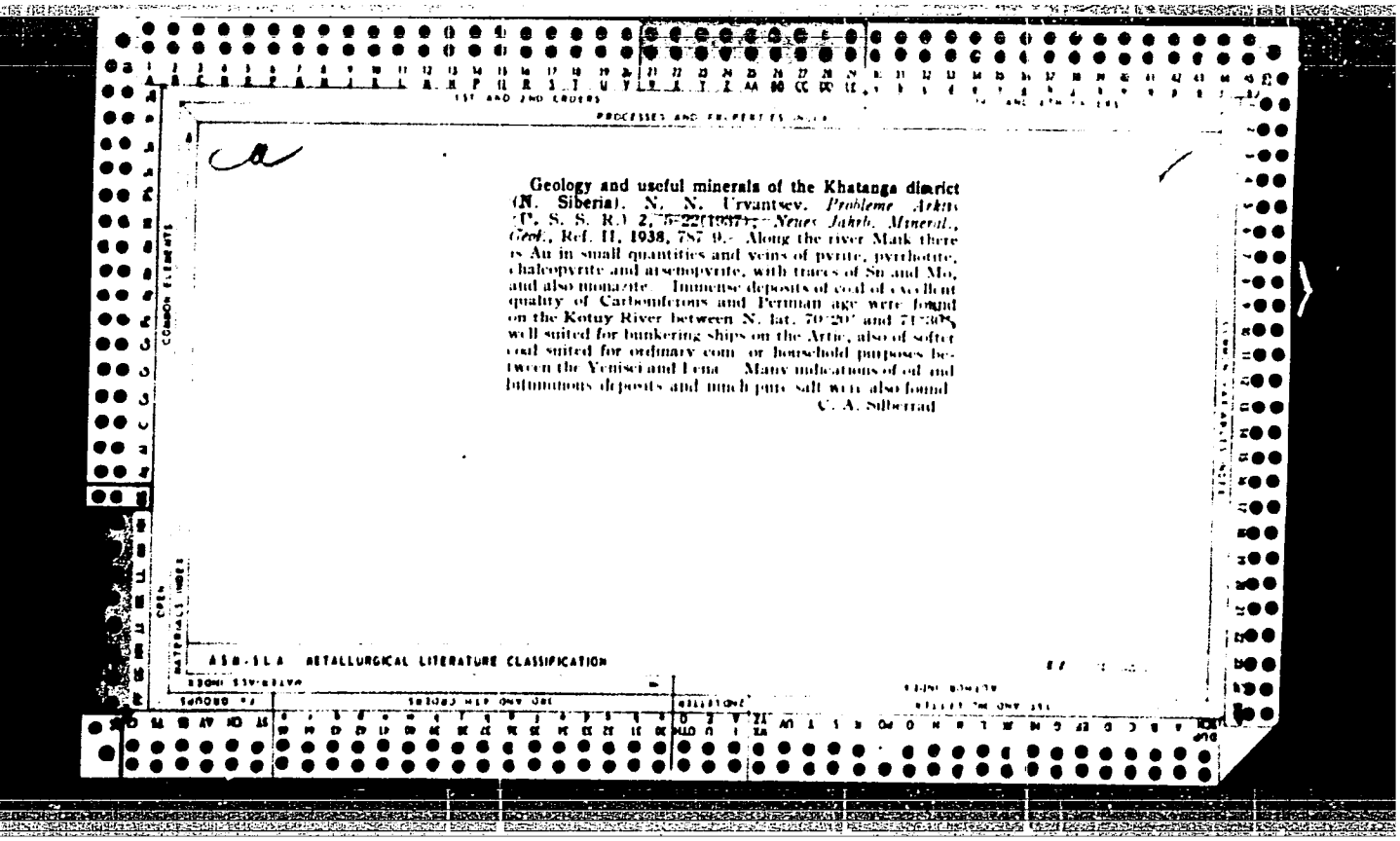
URVANTSE, N. N.
Klimat i Usloviya Raboty v Rayone Noril'skogo Kamennougol'nogo i Polimetallicheskogo Mestorozhdeniya:
Climate and Work Conditions in the Region of the Noril'sk coal and polymetallic deposits.
Trudy Polyarnoy Komissii, No. 14, 1935, pp. 89
Library of Congress, G600-A4
Russian text, 24 references.
Detailed descriptions of the region E. of the lower course of the Yenissey river based on investigations, 1925-26.
Sketch map of the region, scale 1:330,000.



Geology and useful minerals of the Khatanga district (N. Siberia). N. N. Urvantsev. *Problemy Arktiki* (U. S. S. R.) 2, 75–92 (1937); *Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Geol.*, Ref. II, 1938, 787 9.– Along the river Mak there is Au in small quantities and veins of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, with traces of Sn and Mo, and also monazite. Immense deposits of coal of excellent quality of Carboniferous and Permian age were found on the Kotuy River between N. lat. 70°20' and 71°30', well suited for bunkering ships on the Artic, also of softer coal suited for ordinary com. or household purposes between the Yenisei and Lena. Many indications of oil and bituminous deposits and much pure salt were also found.
C. A. Silberrad

TIMOFEYEV, Yevgeniy Il'ich, kand. tekhn. nauk; URVANTSEV, Lev Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; LYUSTIBERG, V.F., inzh., ved. red.; ZAYTSEV, G.Z., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

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(Metals--Testing)

URVANTSEV, N.N.

Tectonics of the northwestern part of the Siberian Platform in connection with nickel and oil potentials. Trudy NIIGA 80:87-117 '58. (MIRA 14:11)

(Siberian Platform--Nickel ores)
(Siberian Platform--Coal geology)

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(Siberian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ZAGORSKAYA, N.G.; YASHINA, Z.I.; SLOBODIN, V.Ya.; LEVINA, F.M.; BELEVICH, A.M.; URVANTSEV, N.N., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, red.

[Marine Neogene(?)-Quaternary sediments in the lower Yenisey Valley.] Morskie neogen (?)-chetvertichnye otlozheniia nizhnego techeniia reki Eniseia. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 90 p. (Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geologii arktiki. Trudy, no. 144) (MIRA 18:8)

URYANTSEV, V.P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5298

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Gorno-geologicheskiy institut.

Podzemnaya razrabotka rudnykh mestorozhdeniy (Underground Exploitation of Ore Deposits) Sverdlovsk [1960] 165 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 54) 1,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: K. V. Kochnev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; L. Ye. Zubrilov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; A. A. Ilivitskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ed. of Publishing House: M. S. Ebergardt; Tech. Ed.: N. F. Seredkina.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for engineering and technical personnel in the mining industry.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 22 articles by different authors on problems of underground exploitation of large massive ore deposits in the Urals. The articles are based on studies carried out in the Laboratory for the Exploitation of Ore Deposits of the Gorno-geologicheskiy institut UFAN SSSR (Institute of Mining Geology, Ural Branch AS USSR), between 1958-1959. No personalities are mentioned. Most of the articles are accompanied by references.

TECHNOLOGY OF UNDERGROUND EXPLOITATION

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Shchelkanov, V. A. Evaluating Methods of Delivering Crushed Ore In Exploiting Inclined Deposits 155

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URVANTSEV, V.P.

New methods of raise driving. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst.UFAN SSSR no.54:65-69 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Shaft sinking)

URVANTSOV, L.A.; TIMOFEYEV, Ye.I.

Impact tension testing of metals at various temperatures. Zav. lab.23 no.2:238-242 '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Metals--Testing)

ACC NR: AM7000164 (A) Monograph UR/

Urvantsov, Lev Alekseyevich

Erosion and protection of metals (Eroziya i zashchita metallov) 2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye," 1966. 233 p. illus., biblio. 9,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: erosion, erosion resistant metal, erosion resistant alloy, erosion resistant plastic material, erosion prevention, cavitation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for designers and engineering personnel specializing in metal study and in development of erosion-resistant structures. It may also be useful for laboratory investigations of new materials. The book gives general information on various types of erosion (gas, cavitation, abrasion, electric, ultrasonic and other factors of erosion) of metals, alloys, coatings, and heat-resistant plastic materials. Present theories of erosion are discussed and methods of studying erosion-resistant materials are described. Factors determining the resistance of metals and coatings to hot-gas erosion are analyzed. The principal structural, technological, and operational means of protecting parts used under conditions of high thermal and dynamic load against gas erosion are discussed. The author expresses his thanks to Professor A. N. Kondrat'yev, Doctor of technical Sciences, for his assistance and guidance.

Card 1/4 UDC: 620.193.1

ACC NR: AM7000164

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SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 02Jul66/ ORIG REF: 093/ OTH REF:050/

Card 4/4

UR

AUTHORS: Timofeyev, Ye.I., Urvantsov, L.A. 32-11-38/60

TITLE: On the Method of Measuring the Dynamic Hardness of Metals (K voprosu o metode izmereniya dinamicheskoy tverdosti metallov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1365-1368 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of judging the necessary properties of metals in various constructions (tubes, encasements, protective shields, etc.) it is of importance to know the resistivity against impact of the material; this resistivity is here described as "dynamic hardness". The following expression is here used for it:

$$H_{dyn} = \frac{A \text{ deformation}}{V \text{ impression}}$$ (H - dynamic hardness, A - deformation, V - volume of the cavity caused by the impact of the grain.) The following items are taken into account: A - the elastic force of rebound of the mass causing the impact, simple work; A_2 - work with respect to resistances (forming of a cavity). In the case of A - percussion force of grains we obtain: $A_{deformation} = A - A_1 - A_2$. In the chapter dealing with the apparatus and the method of determining dynamic hardness the following device is described:

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On the Method of Measuring the Dynamic Hardness of Metals 32-11-38/60

On a common axis 2 pendulum devices are mounted on a stand (about 110 mm above the ground); the former, weighing 169 kg, serves the purpose of damping the percussion of the second (lighter) working pendulum of 7.3 kg. Both pendulums have a length of 1000 mm in the axis of motion. Upon the first (heavier) pendulum a dynamometer with the sample is mounted on the place of percussion. On the hammer surface of the second pendulum a ball of hard steel having a diameter of 15 mm is mounted which, when this pendulum hits the heavy pendulum, causes an indentation on the sample, which is connected with a rebound motion of the impinging pendulum as also with the light motion of the recipient of the impact - the heavy pendulum. All these factors are expressed as follows:

$$H_{dyn} = \frac{2P_m}{\pi D(D - \sqrt{D^2 - d^2})} \qquad \left[\frac{kg}{mm^2}\right]$$

where D denotes the diameter of the sphere, d - diameter of the crater caused by impact, P_m - maximum force of impact. The average velocity of the impact is represented by the expression:

Card 2/3

On the Method of Measuring the Dynamic Hardness of Metals 32-11-38/60

$$v_{av.} = \frac{H_{dyn}}{\tau} \qquad \left[\frac{kg}{mm^2 . sec}\right]$$

The next chapter dealing with test results mentions the examples of calculations (in a table). In conclusion it is said that the calculation of dynamic hardness according to this method can be carried out by the application of the usual formula for the determination of static hardness. In the case of standardized types of steel, where static hardness amounts to 95-220 kg/mm^2, the decrease of the value of the coefficient of dynamic hardness can be represented graphically by means of a straight line. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

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Card 3/3

URVANTSOV, Lev Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TIMOFEYEV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LYZHIN, O.V., inzh., red.; BYSTRITSKAYA, V.V., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Gas erosion of metals; general information, methods of study and protection] Gazovaia eroziia metallov; obshchie svedeniia metody izucheniia i zashchity. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 137 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Erosion of metals)

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Vop. ekon. no.3:100-110 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:2)
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ECKERT, dr.ing.; URVOLGYI, Ferenc Konrad; TOTH, Gy. Istvan

Application of gas turbines in motor vehicles. Jarmu mezo gep 9 no.8:284-295 Ag '62.

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URVOLGYI, Ferenc

Periodical reviews of the Section of Motor Vehicles.
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The NSU-Wankel motor. Jarmu mezo gep 7 no.8:310-313 '60.

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Jarmu mezo gep 7 no.9:344 '60.

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Jarmu mezo gep 7 no.10:372-376 '60.

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Rickettsioses and infections caused by viruses of the psittacosis-ornithosis-mammalian pneumonia group, in Albania. J. hyg. epidem., Praha 5 no.1:85-88 '61.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava. Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Praha, Ministry of Health of Albania.

(MIYAGAWANELLA infect)

BREZINA, R.; URVOLGYI, J.

Phase variation phenomenon of Coxiella burneti in the agglutination reaction. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 5 no.3:160-166 My '61.

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(COXIELLA immunol)

BREZINA, R.; URVOLGYI, J.

Extraction of Coxiella burneti phase I antigen by means of trichloroacetic acid. Acta virol.Engl.Ed.Praha 5 no.3:193 My '61.

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(COXIELLA immunol) (TRICHLOROACETIC ACID)

BREZINA, R.; URVOLGYI, J.

Serological relationships between some viruses of the Bedsonia group and Rickettsiae. Acta virol.Engl.Ed.Praha 5 no.4:255-257 Jl '61.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

(VIRUSES) (MIYAGAWANELLA) (RICKETTSIA)

BREZINA, R.; URVOLGYI, J.

Study of the antigenic structure of Coxiella burneti. I. Extraction of phase I antigenic component by means of trichloracetic acid. Acta virol. (Praha)[Eng]6 no.1:84-88 Ja '62.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

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BREZINA, R.; SCHRAMEK, S.; URVOLGYI, J.

Study of the antigenic structure of Coxiella burneti. II. Purification of phase I antigenic component obtained by means of trichloroacetic acid. Acta virol. 6 no.3:278-279 '62.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.
(COXIELLA immunol) (ANTIGENS)
(TRICHLORACETIC ACID)

BREZINA,R.; SCHRAMEK,S.; URVOLGYI, J.

Study of the antigenic structure of Coxiella burneti. III. Pyrogenic effect of phase I antigen in experimental guinea pigs. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 9 no.2:180-185 Mr '65.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

URX, R.

With valuable experience we start the new Five-Year Plan. p. 2.
(ZELEZNICAR. Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

UKJ, Jusit

[redacted]

Near measurement of cylindrical plasmas by radioactive isotopes.
Magy kozl MTA Vk no.3:247-269 '64.

1. Institute of Vehicle Development, Budapest.

FODOR, Jozsef; KEOMLEY, Gabor; URY, Judit

Mechanical wear testing on the pairs of motor vehicle component parts by means of radioisotopes. Gep 16 no. 2: 67-71 F '64.

1. Jarmufejlesztesi Intezet.

FODOR, Jozsef; KEOMLEY, Gabor; URY, Judit

Radioisotope laboratory for Testing Mechanical Wear of Motor Vehicles on Highways. Energia es atom 15 no.8:381-383 Ag '62.

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[Photomultipliers in scintillation counters]Fotoumnozhiteli v stsintilliatsionnykh schetchikakh. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 155 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Scintillation counters) (Photoelectric multipliers)

URYADNIKOV, V.I.

The yearly assignment will be fulfilled ahead of time. Put' i put. khoz. 7 no.10:19 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Direktor Rizhskogo shpalopropitochnogo zavoda.

L 23950-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6009846 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0037/0037

AUTHOR: Uryadko, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for raising and lowering pneumatic antennas. Class 21, No. 170881

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 37

TOPIC TAGS: antenna, pneumatic servomechanism, remote control

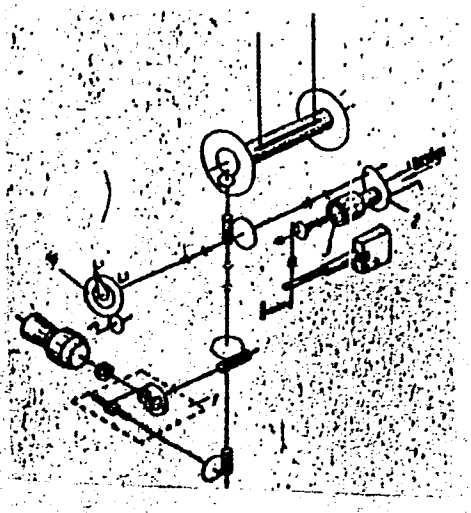
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for raising and lowering pneumatic antennas. The unit consists of kinematically connected elements for mechanical, pneumatic and electrical control. The air pressure in the cylinder is automatically controlled during raising and lowering of the antenna by using a variator with feedback kinematically connected to a baffle plate, an electromagnetic valve and altimeter contacts.

UDC: 621.316.79

Card 1/2

L 23950-66

ACC NR: AP6009846



1--variator with feedback; 2--baffle plate; 3--electromagnetic valve; 4--contact altimeter.

SUB CODE: 09,13/ SUBM DATE: 13Jun64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2